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second half of the nineteenth century. The remaining quarter is devoted to diplomatic correspondence in 1915-1916 relating to the cases of the *William P. Frye* and the *Appam*. A few minor errors in the earlier editions have been corrected, and the present volume is everything that a source book of international relations should be.

FREDERIC A. OGG

The armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800. A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists. Edited by James Brown Scott, director division of international law, Carnegie endowment for international peace. (New York: Oxford university press, 1918. 698 p.)

The statement of President Wilson in his address before congress on February 26, 1917, that in view of the failure of ordinary diplomatic means to protect neutral rights it might be necessary to resort to armed neutrality, roused throughout the country a strong desire to know what armed neutrality meant, and especially to know what were the precedents for it which the president had declared to be abundant. To meet this demand, the division of international law of the Carnegie endowment for international peace promptly issued two pamphlets dealing with the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800; also a volume on the controversy over neutral rights between the United States and France in 1797-1800, in which the American precedents in the matter were established. The materials presented in the two pamphlets, revised and considerably amplified, are now brought together in a substantial volume under the title indicated above. The principal addition is a collection of extracts, aggregating 270 pages, drawn from those portions of American and foreign works on international law that relate to the two neutralities. Thirty different authorities are quoted, ranging from Bluntschli and Geffcken to Wheaton and Woolsey. The original documents, consisting mainly of correspondence, memoranda, proclamations, and conventions, are presented uniformly in English; and for the purpose fresh translations have in many cases been made. An appendix, however, contains several of the principal papers in the original French. There is a full bibliography; and explanatory matter, without expression of personal opinion, is provided generously. Altogether the volume presents an unexceptionable piece of editing.

F. A. O.